THE SOUTH.

POLITICS IN VIRGINIA.

Democrats, Whigs and Conservative Republicans to Combine.

ARPARES IN WEST VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE

VIRGINIA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

litical Situation-Expected Combina o be the Lender-Growing Antagonism desween the Whites and Blacks-The Durkles' Ideas of Their "Rights"-Railroad

Consolidation Scheme, &c.
RICHMOND, Va., May 20, 1867. Richards, Va., May 20, 1867.

The most active efforts are being made here to common all the elements of the old whig and democratic artise in one grand organization under the leadership Governor Pierpoint, to defeat the radicals in the ensuelection. Prominent gentlemen from the rural dis-tis have recently had consultations with Pierpoint and "man Friday" Charley Lewis, his private secretary, derate republican party or the republican partylitical status in contrast with the radical organiza re of prescriptive right.
The radicals count with certainty upon the negro vote.

embination as the moderate republicans are striving to complish. A union of that party with the radicals is possible, for the reason that an irreconcilable antago-sin exists between Pierpoint and Botts, the chosen ers of each. Hunnicutt and the negroes are fully mitted to Botts, and the few moderate republican thich have any distinctive organization to Pierpoint. ther; and the moderate republicans, feeling assured that the conservative or third party, in their zeni to row the radicals, will combine with them as soon y realize the probability of radical success as a red to wage a vigorous conflict. If the conservatives o unite with the republicans, radical success is alon elements to prevail against the solid unity of

Igrace Greeley expressed his preference while here Plerpoint as the next Governor, and avowed the be-that his election would tend in no small degree to summate the work of reconstruction. Pierpoint's a tariff predilections, as manifested in his brief admiss at the Astor House meeting of protectionists, has a unfavorable influence upon the public mind of rthrow him, would avow himself in favor of the

say of a union of these two sections upon that prince distrust and apprehensions caused by the late ariots in this city are having a very sinister influence and the late are to become an upon trade. It is known that large to become manurers in this city are unable to procure from their ers at the North the advances usually made upon stocks, from an apprehension of a renewal of these and the destruction by fire of the supplies upon the thing of the supplies upon the test of the supplies upon the test of the supplies upon the test of the same cause: but the distrust will be to be utterly groundless. Every precaution is now no by the civil and military authorities to prevent a rrence of the scenes of the week before last this city. A constant cavalry patrol is kept day and night, and adequate preparations nade to meet any emergency in the way of a negro that may occur. I understand the civil authorities ully informed through some private channels of movement involving danger to the peace of the that transpires in the secret organizations of the loss. They can thus effectually check any organization that may be matured by these less at this time.

ciciles at this time.

There is no doubt, however, that the Southern people e standing upon a volcano that must explode at some There is no doubt, however, that the Southern people are standing upon a volcano that must explode at some future time and spread ruin and desolation in its track. This thing of "our rights," for which the negroes are contending, seems to have no limitation. Defeat in an election contest will be construed by them as a gross infringement upon their rights and a deprivation of the privileges accorded them by their emancipation and enfranchisement. They will be deprived of their "rights" if they don't get part of their late masters' property, and grossly outraged if they are doomed to social inequality. Their "rights" involve payment of whatever they demand as an equivalent for a day's labor, the reduction of rents to a standard in heeping with their ideas of what is just and far, an equal distribution of the public offices among them, whether they are competent to fill them or not; the exclusion of foreign emigrants from Southern soil, &c., &c. : a disregard of any or all of which will serve, with the convictions they entertain of the justice of these demands, as an incentive or occasion for insurrection. They actually believe they are entitled to supremacy over the whites and a large portion of their possessions. This may appear incredible, but it is so; and they will look upon it as a cause of resentment which must be gratified by a riedous onslaught upon the whites, whom they will held responsible for the outrage. They will ever find provocations for riots in these delutive and abourd ideas about "rights" not recognized. Feelings of mutual heatility will thus be encendered, which will make riot and insurrection the normal condition of Southern society.

General Grant's visit to Richmond seemed to excite no particular interest among the people. A marked indif-

e riot and insurrection the Bormai condition of hern society.

Burral Grant's visit to Richmond seemed to excite no locals: interest among the people. A marked indif-nce about his presence was displayed by the citinens, espectful manifestations in the shape of visits or irries being confined astogether to federal officials, y, however, express a high admiration of his course a the war, and I am satisfied he would be acceptable, large number of the Southern people as a candidate the Presidency. Whatever may be mid of their im-ity courses, the Southerners are by no means a sensa-ing people.

so a large number of the Southern people as a candidate for the Precidency. Whatever may be said of their impulativeness, the Southerners are by no means a sensational people.

It is runnoved here that Mr. Hennessey, Assistant United States District Attorney for Virginis, has been appointed Register in beakruptcy for this city. The appointment will be a lucrative one, for it is presumed that the number here who will seek reliet under the beakrapt law will be very large. If we are to Judge by the embarrassed condition of business men and the terrible prostration of trade for the last trelve months especially, the number must, accessarily, be large. Truly has the late war left its desciolating influence here. Injunctions recently under out in this city to prevent the sais of property under deeds of trust, on the ground of usurious exactions, show to what a terrible extent business men have been victimized here by shavers. Instances have come to light in which as high as one per cent per day was paid for money. This is a proof of the eagerness with which business men sought to preserve their credit; but it availed nothing, for the good time in prospect when they hoped to gain a firm foothold never came, and they succumbed to the pressure in many instances. How failures have been averted so long is a systery, when the stannation in trade and the collateral drawback by usurious outlays are considered. There are not a dozen merchants in Richmond who have paid expenses for the last year. Nor are they cheered, but rather discouraged at the prospect before them.

Some prominent friends of a connelidation subseme, chartered by the last Legislature, embracing the Norfolk and Petersburg, the Southside, the Virginia and Tennessee railroads and a link of forty miles running from the terminum of the last lines to the Ecutuality border, known as the Camberland Gap railroad, are now at the probability of their succeeding. They are likely to be still more embarrassed by the fact that the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company a

m Richmond to Gordonsville-

of the Country-Traces of the War-State of the Wheat Crop-Talk With a Negro-The Colored Vote-What Side Will it be Cast For. &c. GORDONSVILLE, Va., May 20, 1867.
The ride from Richmond to Gordonsville, over the Virginia Central Railroad, is at best but very sorry tra-

vinginia Central Railroad, is at bost but very sorry tra-velling. Like most of the roads at present in the South, it has a shpshod arrangement of ties, tressels, culverts and bridges, united to an exasperating slowness of pro-gression in the locomotive department, that renders railroad travel south of Mason and Dixon's line a bore to tourists and a barrier to exploration. The Northern stranger, after boarding one of these Southern trains, is first struck by the interior meanness of the cars, for which, however, allowance can be made in the improverished state of the people, and is afterwards less agreeably impressed with afterwards less agreeably impressed with barsh oscillations from side to side which

trary, as she approached ber destination, there were evident symptoms of exhaustion. However, this prudent rate of locomotion enabled me to see, with-out being troubled with any optical illusions, the state of crops and country all the way to this

out being troubled with any optical illusions, the state of crops and country all the way to this poor but heautiful town.

After passing the Chicahominy fields of wheat presented themselves stretching away to belts of timber at the horizon. Human habitations were widely removed, and those which showed themselves either standing near the railroad bott upright and unsheltered or peeping through green foliage from a distance, wore an air of neglect and poverty. Great stragging patches of wheat were of irequent occurrence as far as Louisa Court House in most instances very sparsely sown and sprouting feebly. In the neighborhood of Wickham's Station the appearance of sverything looked more cheering, the soil underwent deeper depression and holder elevation, and far as the eye could reach presented close sorried ridges of green, but full eared wheat interpersed with patches of woodlend. The farm houses looked more thrifty, and the footprints of desolating war were nowhere to be seen. Occasionally a dismantled fort that had done the State some service in its time revealed its quadrangular outlines. Charred and ricketty wood sheds blazed by the ubiquitous federals, and station houses, leaving but mouldering mementos of where they once stood, marked almost the entire journey. Wickham's station seemed the most prosperous section of country on the line and the one which had suffered least during the war. Hanover junction had a look of appealing starvation. The darkies worked listlessly on wood plies and the few white- looked rueful and indolent. Occasionally a negro woman might be observed hosing a miserable patch of stragging wheat, and twice I noticed a white woman laboriously weeding among the short spreads of corn. Two large fields of tobacco lay by the route slowly maturing in the warm sunblaze.

The general appearance of the country along the line was that of a thinly peopled, semi-cultivated, though visibly recuperating section.

At noon we came in sight of Gordonaville, partly sunk in a hollow and partly enclosed

rising eminences the greenest of inturnant pastures, dotted with trees and houses, and forming the pretitest of landscapes.

As the train drew up by the platform, a swarm of male and female darkies, the former cracking whips, ringing belis and yelling for hotels, while the latter, vending all sorts of cakes and candy, surrounded the passenger cars. One unmistalcable ebony, with a huge porter's shield in front of his hat, rattled away to the delight of a crowd of woolly headed picaninnies, enumerating the dishes in the dining half of an adjacent hotel, winding up invariably with an emphatic 'orabe, frogs.' Approaching a sensible looking darkey, I inquired if political matters had been engaging much of the attention of the colored citizens of Gordonsville, "O yas.' was the reply, "deg're been doile 'right smart on de p'litical queshun lately.'' "How is that?'' "Wai, we been awganixin and awganizin, and gittin up s'eletae, and talkich wid the fust men in dis yere country.'' "Who are the first meo?'' "Wai, dar's Mistah Hunnicutt; he come and did some right smart speechification, right dar yon'er.'' "Did he give you good salvice?'' "De best, O de be best; tole us not to do a ting wrong, and dat our reward would be someting big.'' "Will you vote for him?'' "Yes.'' "And all the black men?'' "O yes; dey all goes one way.'' "Why not vote for the man who employs you?'' "So I will do dat, too.'' "But you said before Mr. Hunnicut,'' "Dat's truf, dat's truf; vah, yah!'' and here he fell to laughing at his inconsistency, concluding by saying. "Nebah mind, nebah mind; you see no one tells how de niggahs vote yet.'' The foregoing is an instance of general application to the as yet ussettled and easily se-

STAUNTON, Va., May 21, 1867.

the surface of the country exhibited a gradual and delightful change from mere rolling wheat and forest land to ridges of hills clad in the brightest of emerald green foliage, through which the sparkling wave-lets of the romantic Rivanna shone with additional beauty. Here, also, commenced the red land district of Albemarle running over broad round hills and descending to the distant base of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Stripped of its verdant covering the blood hued earth glared flercely in the summer sun,

the blood hued earth glared flercely in the summer sun, and the eye felt relieved in wandering away to other and less irritating shades in the landscape. A magnificent loamy soil characterizes this section. Wood and water power abound, and wide stretches of grazing land extend along the valles.

Staunton thrown astride of several spurs of the Blue Ridge mountains presents in its first appearance a most incongruous arrangement of streets. Houses are scattered around in apparently inaccessible places, but it is this very alpine character it assumes that imparts to this otherwise ordinarily built town its peculiar beauty. Politics give the citizens little trouble; they accept the situation, and without murmuring unsvalling complaints are quietly conforming to the requirements of Congress. Some of the notorious redstrings form a part of this community. Their organization has enrolled an immense number of negroes in all the Southern States.

Charlottesville-Effects of the War-Absence

Charlottevills, Va., May 21, 1867.

Before the war this picturesque but now impovershed town must have been a pleasant place to reside lin. Surrounded by woody highlands, extensive rolling orchards, parks more diversified and attractive than the costly central ornament of New York city, and the seat of a university famed throughout Virginia for the eminence of its teaching, no wonder if the stranger sighs as he looks around at a scene so blessed by nature and witnesses on every hand the fruits of man's misguided follows.

folly.

In the principal street, save the lasy rumbling of a negro's cart and the footfall of half a dozen pedestrians, scarce another sound gives token of life, of capital there is none; of trade, hardly any. The trians, scarce another sound gives token of life. Of capital there is none; of trade, hardly any. The University still occupies its proad elevation to the right of the railroad, embowered in foliage a meet asylum for thoughtful students of literature. But the seven hundred students from the first families of Virginia, who, before the disastrous rebellion, filled its corridors and chambers, and diffused with a liberal hand the circulating medium by which the trade of the town was progressively maintained, are no longer there. Some few hundred constitute the University as it is, but to barely sustain their actual college expenses is the utmost they can afford. The negroes look ill-loid and woe begone, the storekeepers sit all day long behind their empty counters and thank fortune if she sends them as many customers as will help to pay their board bills. The incoming and outgoing trains draw a wretched growd of whites and blacks to the station; but when that almost barren semistion is over, the half hungry looking and curious assemblage disperse with vacant looks, pledding slowly up the streets with nothing to do and but little perhaps to eat. This town is but one of many I have seen in the section.

On the Rail-Conversation with One of Stonewall Jackson's Lieutenants—His Hearty Account of the Negrees—Prevailing Poverty of the People—Attraction for Farmers in Augusta County—Matters in Staunton—General Echols. &c.

Staunton, Va., May 22, 1867.

A few hours before arriving at this city of the vale

Rebols. &C. Staunton, Va., May 22, 1867.

A few hours before arriving at this city of the vale and hill top a gentleman of full, swarthy and preposenceing features took his seat beside me, having just slaked his thirst with a libation of brackish water from an unsavory goblet. The train was about to pass through a tunnel nearly a mile long, and taking me for a stranger in these parts he kindly volunteered the premonition that we were about to enter the bowels of the Biuc Bidge for a brief sojourn.

"I know more about the outside of these darned mountain," he remarked, as we neared the

the tunnel as he spoke, and his voice was drowned in the deafening clatter. rged I found, after a few readily answered inquiries that his name was Captain Perry, formerly of Stonewall Jackson's brigade. As we progressed on our journey he rattled away with a narrative of his own part in the with an interested and at times delighted eye up at the losty peaks and sidges where a hasty bivouse was often held in the stirring days of the confederacy.
"Well, Captain, how do you feel on the turn things

the conqueror's terms, not as some do, against their grain, as it were, as if conscious of being still unwhipped, but with a hearty resignation to the change which I cannot help, and with a determination to work harder to restore than I ever did to destroy the Union." "How do you find the colored people working in your

section (Rockbridge county)?"
"Yory well indeed. I have travelled through
Louisa, Orange, Albemarle, Nelson, Augusta and half
a dozen other counties, and one thing has struck me chiefly—the wonderful good sense of the negroes in quictly adapting themselves to the new order of things, working almost everywhere as steadily as any other

narking to him the small number of passengers in

the cars, he ownerved:—
"Our people don't travel for pleasure now; before the war many a time I went one hundred miles to a picnic, camp meeting or circus, and twice the distance to pass an evening with a friend. We lavished our money then, sir; but now it is only the most pressing hundress passage. camp meeting or circus, and twice the distance to pass an evening with a friend. We lavished our money then, sir; but now it is only the most pressing business necessity that takes us travelling on the cars. We are compelled to treasure every cant we can spare; can't even afford to buy newspapers. The New York Heraun, the only Northern daily paper that comes to Cedar Grove, price ten cents, is more than I can afford. Oh! our people are very poor, sir; this was said with a sad and earnest conviction of the fact. Like thousands of others this once wealthy captain is now driven to the distantiful necessity of practising the most petty and rigid economy in order to make both ends meet. It is the same all over the State. There is no visible squalor and similaturvation, but an absence of capital, of trade, of improvements, even of comfortable domestic living, is painfully evident. The captain had no doubt as to what way the negroes intend to vote.

"They'll vote with us," he emphatically remarked; "the radicals have done a heap of work talking to 'om, organizing and forming what they call a black man's party; but though the niggor may cheer the speeches, join the societies and appear to estrange himself altogether from political affiliation with his white neighbor, when the day for voting comes just see if he don't go the way I'll go."

"That's conservative, you mean, Captain ?"

suggestive of the mental ravages the altered state of
affairs has produced.

An influx of Northern visitors is expected here next
month, as the season for the Sulptur Springs has about
commenced. The invigorating breezes from the lofty
Blue Ridge Mountains may induce many to stop here to
reconstruct health and vigor, and proceed afterwards to
the Springs for leisurely enjoyment.

The war seldom forms a subject of conversation in
this community. It would seem to be tabooed by general assent as being the most likely way of forgetting
past bitteness, and a most effectual mentod of inducing
the return of fraternal feeling between the North and
South. General Echols, who is President of a banking
corncorn in the town, may be seen any day in a seedy-

cornors in the town, may be seen any day in a securicoking hat and suit of clothes, passing along the streets to his business, greeting, with a cordial smile and a manly grasp of the hand, every old acquaintance.

The weather has been moist of late; but the quantity of rain that has fallen is not considered at all sufficient to help along the faintly sprouting corn. The pastures around here look magnificently green and luxuriant.

WEST VIRGINIA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

A Cherr River Hamlet—The Railway Ride from Cumberland Over the Alleghanies—The Wonders, the Resources and the Drawbacks of West Virginia—Political Affairs, &c.—"Hard Times and Worse Coming."

ROWLESSERO, Presion county, W. Va., May 20, 1867.

ROWLESSURG, Presion county, W. Va., May 20, 1867.

Down in a green hollow, about a mile square, through which flows the coffee-colored Cheat river, abounding in delicious fish, is this little hamlet of Rowlesburg, enveloped among the sharply cut ridges of the Alleghanies. If, before it was done Brown, a sight of Harper's Ferry, as Jefferson had it, was worth a trip across the Atlantic in a sailing vessel; if a trip from the Ferry to Cumberland, on the Battimore and Ohio Railroad, covers the most important events of the rebellion, in the movements of the hostile armies, it is equally true that the trip by rail from Cumberland over the Alleghanies fills the celebrated Frenchman's ideas of Niagara Falls—"It is grand! It is charmant! it is wonderful! it is magnifique! By Gar, he is first rate." fique! By Gar, he is first rate,"

fique! By Gar, he is first rate,"

Cumberland is duil. The coal business from the mines twelve miles back in the mountains, suffers from general depression in trade. We saw two thousand tons of this coal pass down on the road in five trains in the space of half an hour; but both on the road and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal the business is comparatively flat, Everywhere, and in every branch of trade, the people seem to be waiting for better times, with some misrivseem to be waiting for better times, with some misgiv-ings that worse are coming. The idea prevails in these parts to some extent, that the exemption of government bonds from taxation, while real estate is heavily taxed, is diverting men of capital from investments in lands and internal improvements, &c., to investments in gov-ernment bonds; and this other idea also is affect, that

and internal improvements, &c., to investments in government bonds; and this other idea also is affect, that upon this question in all its ramifications, there will be a reconstruction of political parties which will shake our financial system to its very foundations, beginning with a panic and general break down in the fall.

As we left Camberland this morning the mountains around that neat little "Mountain City" were green to their summits in the fresh and delicate verdure of spring. The morning was cloudy with an occasional sprinkle of rain, but the sun was at work, and, as we passed up the pretty valley of the dwindling main stream of the Potomac, the mist from the mountain cones and ridges on both sides rose like volumes of smoke from so many huge, burning coalpits. At New Creek station we found a ragged village commanded by a redoubt on a convenient hill and the scene of many a raid and "scrimmage" during the war. Next comes Piedmont, a village of machine shops, and where we see coal cropping out of the mountain sides. From this point we ascend twenty-two hundred feet in fourteen miles, and reach the table lands or "glades," as they are called, of the Alleghanies, twenty-eight hundred feet above the sea level.

In appearance these table lands are a low, flat, swampy country, and ought to be rather at the foot than on the summit level of the mountains; but we have some evidence of their altitude in the wintry aspect of the woods, gray and lifeless as in February, save the blossoming wild cherrice among the undergrowth. On this plateau (2,500 feet above the sea), we find the summer mountain resort of Oakland, where they have a nice hotel, and where they say the temperature is never above a pleanant summer heat, where the nights are cold, where the air is wholesome, the water pure, cold and soft, the milk and butter delicious and the multon chops magnificent. We pass on by Cranberry Summit, which is in a bollow, great country up here for cranberries), and then we begin the descent westward to Chest river. Th

The Montgomery (Ala.) Sentine:—: p hoists this flag for the next Presidency:—

from which we extract the following:-

GENERAL U. S. GRANT, of Elinoia.
FOR VIOR PRESIDENT.
HON. RICHARD BUSINED, of Alabama
Subject to nomination by National Republican
on in 1868.

In ahort, it has gone on, step by step, doing first one thing for us and then another, and it now proposes to entranchise our people all over the Union. It is the only party which has ever attempted to extend our privileges, and as it has in the past always been trying to do this, it is but natural that we should trust it for the

THE FAILURE OF SOUTHERN HOUSES IN FURNE

[From the Charleston Mercury, May 23.]
For some fifty years this house (Frazer, Trenholm & Co.) has stood among the foremost mercantile houses of the United States; and although by the course of time many of its members have changed, the strong ground of interests fidelite and still on which the strong ground. the United States; and although by the course of time many of its members have changed, the strong ground of integrity, fidelity and skill on which it was originally built has carried it through all the financial convulsions which during that period have shaken the mercantile world of England and the United States; and never was its supposed to possess higher elements of mercantile honor and ability than now preside over its extensive interests. Why the firm in Liverpool suspended payments we have no means of accounting for, except the fall in the price of cotton, with a failure to obtain the banking facilities formerly extended in Liverpool. It is well known that early in the season the Bank of England deliberately adopted the systematile policy of refusing accommodations, previously accorded, to those engaged in this trade. The effect has been to put the holders of cotton in the power of the buyers, and the merchanta factors and planters of the South have, in the depressed price of cotton throughout the spring, felt the baneful influence of this gigantic and controlling institution. The suspension of this house we believe to be only the illustration of facts which bear heavily upon us all. It may be that, rather than sell the coston they held as the depressed prices, cocasioned by this bank policy and aggravated by the peasing apprehensions of war in Europe, the partners in Liverpool preferred, both on account of others as well as themselves, to suspend payment temporarily, and hold the cotton to realize the full amount of advances, acceptances, &c. This would be an awkward and painful alternative; but, under such circumstances, the suspension would in no considerable degree affect the resources of the concern.

This great house seemed the chief if not the only steady light burning amidst the mercantile gloom which rosts upon our city and land. With a feeling of deep sadness we record its suspension, yet we cannot but hope that, under the guidance of the able and honorable gentiemen who now rule its detrines,

First Regiment of Cavalry.

This regiment will parade fully uniformed and equipped, on Tuesday next, the 28th inst., for drill and review. The Colonel commanding announces with regret the resignation of Lieutenant Colonel Fred. Knebel, who was long connected with the regiment. In the resignation of this gentleman, the regiment loses the active service of a good officer; one whose past services will serve as a bright example to his successors.

Eleventh Brigade Drill.

Eleventh Brigade Drill.

This brigade, under the command of General Jesse C. Smith, and consisting of the Twenty-third, Forty-seventh, Fifty-second and Fifty-sixth regiments of infantry, Cotonels Pratt, Meserole, Cole and Adams, and the Hotchkiss Howitzer Battery, will assemble for drill at the new Parade Ground, corner of Franklin avenue and the Coney Island road, on the riternoon of Tuesday, June 6th. It is ordered that the brigade line shall be formed at two o'clock P. M., and the parade dismissed at five o'clock. The sale of all spiritaous liquors will be prohibited within one mile of the parade ground.

Fourth Brigade Drill.

Fourth Brigade Drill.

The regiments composing this brigade, Fourth, Eleventh, Twenty-second, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth regiments, will assemble on Fifth avenue, right resting on Fourteenth street, at two o'clock P. M. on Wednesday next, May 29. General Aspinwall will, we understand, proceed to Tompkins square for the purpose of endeavoring to drill his troops within the limits of that enclosure. General Ward attempted it successfully with his three regiments, but the Third cavairy did not find room therein. It the General of the Fourth brigade can squeeze in his five regiments General Varian may hope to crowd his "Big Six" organization in also.

APPOINTMENT OF CADETS AT WEST POINT.

The following is a list of cadets at large appointed the Military Academy at West Point for the year 1867 William Boerum Wetmore, of New York; John Weller, Jr., of California; Charles C. Rorrisco, of Oh Vinton A. Goddard, of District of Columbia; Rufas Williams, of Tennessee; Thomas Corbin Davesport, of Commander Davesport, United States Navy; Jac Rebbun, of Michigan; William J. McDonald, of District Columbia; Frederick Kege, Sergeant First artille United States Army; Bainbridge Reynolds, son General J. J. Reynolds, United States Army.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Rev. Dr. S. A. Corey will preach in the Murray Hill aptist Church, corner Thirty-seventh street and Lexington avenue, to-day, at half-past ten A. M. and half-past

Rev. Wm. P. Corbit, Pastor of the Sevent Methodist Episcopal church, between First and Second avenues, will preach this morning and evening.

The fifth sermon in the course of sermons on Ritualism will be delivered by the Rev. D. F. Goodwin, D. D., Pro fessor in the Philadelphia Divinity School, this evening at half-past seven o'clock, in the Church of the Roly

A meeting in aid of the evangelization of Spain will be held at the Broadway Tabornacle this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Dr. Thompson will give an account of his visit to the persecuted Christians of Spain, and addresses will be made by one of their number, who has just arrived; by Rev. Henry C. Riley, of Santiago, Chile, and by a prominent Christian reformer from Mexico.

Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue, by Rev. M. C. Sutphen.
The Right Rev. Bishop Potter will visit the Anthon Memorial church, in Forty-eighth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, thus evening, to administer the Rite of Confirmation, services commencing at a quartet to eight o'clock.
At the French church du St. Esprit, Rev Dr. Verren, rector, there will be divine service in French this after noon at half-past three o'clock. Sunday school at two o'clock.

o'clock.

At the Forty second street Presbyterian church between Seventh and Eighth avenues, there will be preaching by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Scott, this moreing at half-past ten, and at half-past even in the evening, Subject in the evening, Tenth Article of the Creed:—"Forgiveness of Sina."

Mr. John E. Parsons will address the Sabbath School Concert and Missionary Meeting of the Lexington avenue Presbyterian church, corner of Forty-sixth street, this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Preaching by the pastor in the morning at half-past ten.

Rev. O. B. Frothingham will lecture before the Liberal Christian Union at his church, in Fortieth street, this evening. Subject:—"The Liberals' Method with Social Evila."

At the Bleecker street Universalist church, corner of

Social Evia."
At the Bleecker street Universalist church, corner of
Downing street, Rev. Day K. Lee pastor, services to-day
at a quarter to eleven A. M. and a quarter to eight P. M.
Rev. W. R. G. Mellen will preach in the evening. At the Central Presbyterian church, Fiftieth street between Broadway and Eighth avenue, preaching the day, at half past ten A. M., by the Rev. James B. Dunn, and at half past seven P. M. the Rev. W. W. Hicks, o Brooklyn, will deliver a discourse to young men.

Brooklyn, will deliver a discourse to young men.

At the Episcopal Church of the Resurrection, RevDr. E. O. Flagg, services morning and evening at Rutgers Institute, Fifth avenue, until completion of new
church, corner of Madison avenue and Forty-seventh
street. Sermon by the rector.

The Messenger, S. S. Snow, will preach in the University, Washington square, to-day, at three P. M. Subject—"The Second Child." Prov. xxx. 4, and Eccl. iv.
13-16.

13-16.
At the St. Stephen's Episcopal church, Rev. Joseph H. Price, D. D., rector, formerly worshipping at the corner of Broome and Chryste streets, hold divine service every Sunday, at half-past ten A. M. and half-past seven P. M., in the church on Twenty-second street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

At the Catholic Apoetolic church, Sixteenth between Sixth and Seventh avenues, preaching on Sunday evening, at half-past seven, on "The Second Coming of Our Lord."

D. D., will preach at a quarter to eight in the evening. The Rev. H. Dyer, D. D., will preach at the Church the Reformation, Fiftieth strest, between Second a Third avenues, this afternoon. Service at four o'clos The usual morning service at a quarter to eleven o'clos Sunday school at half-past two e'clock.

At Christ church (Episcopal), Bedford avenue, Broolyn, E. D., the rector. Rev. A. H. Partridge, will presin the morning at half-past ten, and in the evening a quarter to eight.

pointments in the University there had been but one case where any cause of dissatisfaction existed. All the reported licentiates of last year had received calls. It was a noteworthy fact that the larger congregations did not proportionately contribute to the support of domestic missions. An increase was recommended for the consideration of members and elders.

The Freedmen's Mission next reported. About five hundred scholars had been instructed at the Alexandria school—the average attendance being about two hundred daily. The Sabbath school alone remained of the movement there. The church had been removed. The finances of the Freedmen's Mission showed an income of \$3,465, and an outlay of \$2,962 during the past year. The Western Church desired to establish a mission in Tennessee. It

Row, J. F. Hill presented a resolution asking the initia-tion of steps for union with the United Presbyterian Church, whose doctrinal attainments, worship and order were so nearly identical with those of the Reformed Church, and the appointment of a committee to proceed at once to Xenia, Chio, to the coming synod of the for-mer body to negotiate and arrange for an organic union

The Preebyterian Assembly at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, May 25, 1867.

The case of the appeal of Silas Miller has occupied the Preebyterian Assembly throughout the entire day. At the close of the debats, the appeal was dismissed by an almost unanimous vote.

The Presbyterian General Assembly at Cincinnati.
Cincinnati, May 26, 1867.
In the Presbyterian General Assembly petterday the report on the "declaration of testimony" matter was adopted, after a long discussion, by a vote of 204 against 6.

adopted, after a long discussion, by a vote of 204 against 6.

The committee to whom had been referred the report of the joint committee of the two schools on reunion made a majority and a minority report. The first recommends the adoption of the basis of union embodied in the report under consideration, and the other that the joint committee endeavor to secure a definite statement of the doctrinal basis, a provision allowing none but ordained ministers or elders to seats in any Church court, and a distinct recognition of the obligation of every Presbytery to be maisfied as to the soundness of every minister is received.

The reports were filed for further consideration. The assembly mests at Covington to-day for the purpose of appeinting directors and professors in the Danville, Kentucky, Theological Seminary.

Miscellaneous.

The collections made last Sunday by the Catholics in the diocese of New York on behalf of his Holiness the the diocese of New York on behalf of his Holiness the Pope, did not amount to so large a sum as was expected. This fact may to some extent be accounted for from their having been taken up so soon after the Easter collections for the orphana, and the inauguration of the Protectory Fair now being held in Union Square. Only a small number of the churches have as yet made any return of the amount collected; from the following, however, the offerings have been forwarded to the Vicar General:—St. Paul's, Fifty-ninth street. \$2,500 St. Francis', Sixteenth street. \$2,500 St. Andrew's, Duane street. 1,556 St. Andrew's, Duane street. 900 St. Ann's, Fifty-ninth street. 900 St. Joseph's. 900 The average amount contributed by the churches of the State which have already been heard from is \$800. The organization in connection with the Society of

The average amount contributed by the churches of the State which have already been heard from is \$800. The organization in connection with the Society of Friends, known as the Hicksites, commenced its series of annual meetings yesterday morning at the meeting house, corner of Fifteenth street and Rutherford place. The meeting was entirely composed of ministers and eldern, and the business transacted was of a private nature, bearing upon the interests and setion of the denomination. The attendance was large, among other delegates present were Mesura John Hunt, of Rancocas, N. J.; J. Levick, of Bucks county, Fn., and Wm. Dorney, of Philadelphia. George T. Trimble of this city presided, and addresses were delivered by many prominent members of the body. The public meetings will be commenced to-day, and continued through the early part of this week.

In consequence of having received an urgent-gall from

part of this week.

In consequence of having received an urgent-call from the congregation of the church at Cortlandtown, the Rev. Polhemus Van Wyck, paster of the Reformed Dutch church at West Parma, has notified the members of the latter that it is his intension to comply. As the reversed gentleman, during a period exceeding ten years, has successfully labored for the improvement, sacred and secular, of his flock, the proposed change is sincered by the latter. The farewell seemed will be delivered this morning.

NEW JERSEY INTELLIGENCE.

Jersey City.

THE NEW JEERSY PERSIES.—A ferryboak is being constructed at Newburg for the Caparal Railroad Company which will cost \$160,000. Another has been ordered for the New Jersey Railroad Company at a cost of \$112,000. As the right of the former company to run a ferry has been challenged by the Common Council of New York they have applied for a charter to the Legislature; but the matter cannot, of course, be settled till next seasion. They have also been called upon to run their boats on Sundays, so as to accommodate the public who desire to make a tour to the abattoir and its vicinity in Communipaw. With regard to the demands of the late Legislature on this company respecting the payment of rent to the State for the grounds in their possession it has been concluded to test the point in the courts.

A PNEUMATIC RAILROAD.—The PREUMATIC Railroad and

A PNEUMATIC RAILEGAD, -The Preumatic Rail Transportation company, chartered by the late Lalature, are making great efforts to secure the necessamount of stock. They propose to operate between York and Newark as an experiment. A lecture the scientific principles involved will be delivered Tuesday week at the Cooper Institute by Dr. R. H.

one hundred and sixteen thousand pounds arrived in this city yesterday, from Pitt Foundry at Pitteburg. I was manufactured for Fort Richmond, and measure twenty foet in length. It projects a ball of ten hundre and fifty pounds weight. The Lequon Querton.—Wendell Green, of Montgomer street, and Henry S. Payne, Pavonia avenue, wer taken before the Recorder vesterday morning and fine

taken before the Recorder yesterday morning and fined \$15 each for selling liquor without a license. As many of the liquor stores now in full blast are not licensed, several of the proprietors have lately applied for licensed, but most of the applications were rejected by the Mayor on legal and technical grounds. Communipaw.
The Aration and Stock Yards.—The receipts at t

stock yards during the past week were 265 cars, con stock yards during the past week were 220 cars, containing 2,212 cattle, 9,018 hogs, 5,379 sheep and 402 horses. Slaughtered during the same time, 312 cattle, 8,584 hogs and 1,687 sheep.

A New Post Office.—An application has been made to the Postmoster-General for a new post office, to be located in the vicinity of the stock yards, to accommodate the increasing demands of the residents in that vicinity as well as the large number of drovers and cattle dealers that resort thither.

number of children in St. Mary's parish will make their

first communion to-day. In the evening the time-honored custom of crowning the May queen will take place in the school and will be attended by a number of invited guests. COLLECTIONS FOR THE NEW CATHEDRAL.—The total amount collected in the Newark See to be donnted towards the erection of a new cathedral in Newark is reported at \$14,856 83. The Newark churches contributed as follows:—St. Fatrick's, \$6,963; St. Joseph's \$242 32; St. John's, \$1,513 10; St. James', \$325 50 St. Mary's, \$145 13. Total, \$9,189 05.

BROTHERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS. artment of the school connected with St. Patrick's Cathedral is now under the instruction of the "Brother of the Christian Schools," an order established a century and a half ago, and numbering about eight thousand members. The brotherhood live in "communities," and subject themselves to the strictest discipline, their lives being devoted to the education of youth.

FATAL RESULT OF A RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—John Whar-

ton, the lad who was injured by having the wheels of a

State Suffrage Convention will be held on the 28d of July next, instead of the 4th of June, as formerly agreed, the Newark primary meetings for the election of delegates to the Convention will not be held until Wednesday evening, July 17. died suddenly at his residence, No. 84 Madison street

yesterday morning. The county physician, being sum moned, granted a certificate of death from heart dispase 1867, will be \$175,000. Of this amount \$125,000 is for the debt of the county, and the balance for current ex-penses. Elizabeth has a portion of this tax and the city tax to meet.

A Tourse Gurl. Accurrants Show—Coroner's Inquery.—The following case is another of the many instances where the handling of firearms by children has
proved fatal. On Friday night a boy named Cowan, residing on Pine street, took down a gun which happened
to be leaded, and, for experiment, he tried to fire it off,
but missed. Concluding it was not charged, he gave it
to a boy named Rafferty to strike caps, and, after three
or four snaps, the contents of the gun want off and
lodged in the head and face of a young girl named Mary
Ann Crondin, who was standing in her father's yard,
She survived only a short time. Young Cowan was delivered up to the police by his father, and he was taken
before Justice O'Neil, who, on hearing the case, released
him on his own recognizance. An inquest was held
yesterday forenoon, by Coroner Covenby, and the jury
returned a verdict of accidental death. The gun was
loaded with duck shot.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- On Thursday evening a m named Mercier, residing in Congress street, was

nor, who is charged with setting fire to the stables in the State Prison, was continued yesterday, in the Mercer county Court, and will probably take up to-morrow. The particulars of this attempt have appeared aircady. The prisoner was employed in the prison, and it is alleged he was discharged for drunkenness about three weeks previous to the fire, when he made threats to be avenged on Mr. Johnson, the keeper. About half an hour before the fire broke out he was seen close to the stables. His accounts afterwards of his movements were contradictory.

were contradictory.

RELIGIOUS.—More than one-fourth of the alumni who have lately graduated from full three years course in Princeton College nave entered religious orders, and are now attached to various missions, home and foreign.

Prime Fight in Illimete.
St. Louis, Mo., May 25, 1867.
A prize fight between Patsey Shepherd and Con. Reardon for \$200, took place early this morning, about four miles from this city, on the Illinois side of the river. The fight lasted one hour and four minutes, and was won by Shepherd. Only three rounds were fought; the first one tasting forty-eight minutes, and is the longest on record. Reardon is badly punished.

The Frize Ring in California.

The Marysville (California) Appeal gives an account of a ring fight which took place on April 24, between two young men of that city, whom it designates as "Harry" and "Budd"—surnames surpressed on account of their respectability, or some equally powerful motive. The fight took place on Moore's ranch, Sutter county, four miles below Marysville. The Appeal says:

The principals, Harry and Budd were on the ground promptly, with their seconds, and all the suritiaries that go to make up a first class gladiatorial combat, the rules of the ring were read, the principals cautioned, and the ring cleared for the first round, as precisely three o'clock. Harry's colors were white, and Budd's red, white and blue. Harry won the choice of corners, and Budd stepped into the ring first, closely followed by Harry. After shaking hands both retired to their corners, and on time being called both men came premptly to the scratch. After some little fibbing and feints, both got in lictival about the same time, Budd receiving a slight token over the left peeper, and Harry one on the potato trap, which sout time for a fact.

Round 2.—Both men came promptly up, Harry having something in his mouth which, from his ingeneral apparent of the mild and blown were given and taken with a reliab but rarely disaphayed by nevices. Budd got one in on the office seeking portion of Harry's countenance; but it was quile light, and harely exercised a slight sensation on his defensive and a little wary, and Harry pressing the fight, many of his blows falling short. He however got in another left-hander, and Budd again weat to see his mother.

Books 4.—Both parties came up, with a will, but Bedd's pins were getting weak, the terrible blows be lad.

sight, many of his blows talking abort. He however got in another left-hander, and Budd again want to see his mother.

ROUND 4.—Both parties came up, with a will, but Badd's pins were geiting weak, the terrible blows be had received beginning to tell on him. In this round there was some hard nitting on both sides, but Harry had the best of it, and Budd again went down to see timothy. ROUND 6.—Budd seemed to be losing confidence in himself. After some chaffing Harry went to his corner and opened the game again, utill using his left mauler with telling effect. After fighting him half way across the ring, Harry gave him a superiative left-hander in the neighborhood of the same place where he missed him before, and Budd went down all in a heap, like a wet rag.

ROUND 6.—This round was short and ended as the preceding one, Budd again being complimented with a

ROUND 6.—This round was short and ended as the pre-ceding one, Budd again being compilmented with a left-hander. Time being called and Budd not being able to respond, his second threw up the sponge in token of defeat. Time, eleven minutes. The utmost good order prevailed during the mill, and every witness was satis-fied that the best man won. There were perhaps two-hundred persons on the ground, with a springling of "famale women,"